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# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

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Boston is the only city in the world, avers the New York World, where a stenographic account of every session of its Common Council is preserved in the municipal archives. Every motion, argument, debate, remark, etc., is jotted down by the official stenographer.

English newspapers complain that the military defence of the British Empire costs many millions per annum more than that of France, Germany or Russia. Either France or Germany, it is asserted, could put 200,000 men into the field in much less time, and with smaller effort than would be required to mobilize 30,000 in England.

The Arizona Legislature has passed a law, providing that a reward of $200 shall be paid for every Indian killed while carrying arms. The Atlanta Constitution protests that "this simply encourages murder. Few Indians can resist the temptation to carry guns and pistols. Under the present law, designing white men will make Indians presents of cheap firearms and then murder them in order to get the reward."

The American Legation at London states that since March, 1889, over 200 American claims to large estates in Great Britain have been received; that none of the cases investigated has shown even an element of probability, and that there is reason to believe that nearly all American claimants are deceived by English sharpers, who make a practice of getting subscriptions to establish claims. The San Francisco Chronicle believes that this warning is not, however, likely to have any effect in diminishing the number of victims of these traffickers in human credulity.

There are no quieter, better-tempered, gentler, or quicker-witted people in New York, asserts the Sun, than the Japanese residents, who are about 200 in number. Their language is soft and melodious and their mode of personal address is pleasant to behold. They mingle freely with the Americans and like the American garb. The few New Yorkers who have had the opportunity of enjoying a Japanese feast at the "Japanese Union" Club speak in praise of the daintiness of Japanese dishes, the delicacy of Japanese cookery, and the pleasing style of Japanese service.

Says the St. Louis Star-Sayings: The American actor who today occupies perhaps the most independent position, and comes nearer realizing all the felicities of the profession and avoiding the greater of its drawbacks and disappointments is Joseph Jefferson. The regular dramatic season comprises from 38 to 40 weeks, but Mr. Jefferson seldom travels more than a good round dozen, and when he is on the road his palace car Iolanthe is his home. In outward appearance this home on wheels does not differ from the hundreds that daily roll into the Union Depot, but its interior fails to recall any similar arrangement. It is a combination of dwelling, reception, smoking and dining room, and Mr. Jefferson has arranged a kitchen in its rear end, which is the admiration of the Pullman experts. After 10 weeks or so on the road a vacation of four weeks intervenes, in which the actor slips down to Florida coast for sport and rest, and the season generally ends in easy stages, so to speak, in the Eastern circuit. But it took the wonderful old man some 40 years of the hardest kind of work to reach his present degree of comfort, every moment of which has been well earned.

The New Orleans Picayune remarks: "There has for a long time existed a disposition to neglect the problem of securing good country roads and the matter of establishing a regular system of public highways through the country has been totally disregarded except in a very limited area. Quite recently, however, the matter has attracted much more attention, and several states have passed laws having the establishment of a regular system of public roads as their sole object. It has often been charged that the railroads are responsible for the neglect into which the public roads have fallen and the small attention that is given their improvement. It is undoubtedly true that the great attention given to the development of the railroad system of the country has withdrawn notice to a great extent from the maintenance of good roads, but now that we possess an almost perfect net work of railroads, the necessity of supplementing them by good common roads is being more generally recognized The possession of good roads instead of injuring the railroads would actually benefit them, as they would render the hauling of freight to and from their stations possible at all seasons, where now it is found to be a matter of serious difficulty during a greater part of the year. The South is particularly a sufferer from bad country roads, which are generally at their worst during the time that the crops are coming to market."

### Awake!

Awake, awake, the dreary night is gone;
'Rise with the day; gird duty's raiment on.
Awake, awake.

Whate'er in darkness thy afflictions are,
They'll vanish soon in light that comes from far.
Awake, awake.

Peace, mourning heart, yield not to sorrow's sway;
Death dies and life's dream ends when God doth say—
Awake, awake.
—[Adam C. Orr, in Inter-Ocean.

## The Van Duzener Pride.

Barring an occasional bill or advertising circular, George Mortimer's mail had, as a rule, consisted mainly of certain darling little notes which sweetly thanked him for flowers or candy; or told him that the writer would be delighted to accept his invitation to the theatre; or else, that she had a cold and couldn't go, so would he "come around," instead. Fancy, then, his dismay, one "misty, moisty morning," as the nursery rhyme goes, upon finding beside his breakfast plate in the shabby boarding-house dining room a letter addressed, in a feminine hand, to be sure, but not at all the hand which had penned the darling notes above mentioned. When Mr. Mortimer had mastered its contents, he was so upset that he forgot to eat his breakfast, but set forth down town to the office where he enjoyed the proud position and slender salary of assistant bookkeeper, with a mind full of conflicting emotions. The accounts must have done themselves that day, for Mr. Mortimer has no recollection of rendering any assistance whatever. And when night arrived, he got through his dinner with a speed that was simply frightful, and started for the abode of his heart's treasure in a violent hurry.

In a short time, Mr. Mortimer was seated in the shabbiest, cosiest little sitting-room in town, pouring into the ear of the girl of his heart the most crazy, incoherent account of the contents of the letter that could possibly be imagined. Finally, he wound up with:

"It's insufferable, now, isn't it, Bella?"

Bella's pretty face looked anxious.

"If one could read it for one's self, George?"

"Certainly." And he produced the letter with an air which plainly said: We are one.

After reading it carefully through, Bella handed it back, saying:

"As I understand it, the position is this: Your aunt, Mrs. Van Duzener, who has been living abroad for three years for the benefit of her invalid son, is about to return home on account of her son's death. She asks you to have her fine house put in order, servants hired and so on, and, furthermore, to relieve her loneliness, she begs you to make your home with her while she lives, and you shall receive a just portion of her worldly goods when she dies. Now, I should think that quite endurable."

"Fine, Bella, as far as it goes. Only, you see," said the young man, with an apologetic air, "this aunt of mine is as proud as Lucifer. Famous for dragging in the Van Duzener pride, you know, on all occasions, and—"

"In fact," said Bella, trying to laugh, "you think a humble person like me would not be quite in touch with the Van Duzener pride, eh, George?"

"Candidly," said Mr. Mortimer, "I don't. So I shall decline my aunt's offer immediately."

"You won't do any such thing," said Bella, promptly. "When you are so lucky as to have any relations, don't be so ungrateful as to turn your back on them. Your aunt is an old lady, and perhaps her heart is aching with loneliness. If your companionship will be any comfort to her, it is your duty to give it. As for us, we couldn't marry at present, anyway. Your salary is too small to take in grandmother, too, comfortably, and I must stay and work for her. At all events, let us each do what seems right, and surely some day fortune will smile upon us."

When Mr. Mortimer said good-night to his sweetheart, he was quite convinced that she was little short of an angel. She had unselfishly insisted upon his doing his duty by his aunt.

Bella, when she announced that she must go to work to maintain her grandmother and herself found that the choice of an occupation, to say nothing of procuring the employment, when the choice was made, was no easy matter.

"I can't type-write," thought she, disconsolately, one morning, soon after Mr. Mortimer had taken up his abode with his aunt; "and I hate teaching, and I know I couldn't sew all day long; and, as to cooking, which seems to be quite the proper art, nowadays, for nice but impecunious young women like me, why that won't do, because there is such an awful uncertainty about my culinary performances. I never can tell until a dish is done whether it will be really good or not. Well, I'll take a peep at the advertisements in this morning's paper, and perhaps I'll find somebody who stands in need of just such a person as I am. "Let's see now. 'Chambermaids, waitresses, sewing, cooks.' Clearly, those won't do. But, ah! now I've got it, or my name isn't Bella. I'll have to put my pride in my pocket this time, I guess.

The advertisement read to the effect that a lady wanted a person of refinement to do up laces and fine lawns each week. The person of refinement was to call at No 12 Periwinkle Place, and ask for Mrs. Goodman, housekeeper.

"And, as I live," exclaimed Bella, "I believe that's where George's aunt lives. Well, she can't eat me, that's certain, and I might as well do up her laces as anybody else's. Even if she should happen to see me, she wouldn't know me. I suppose when I go there that Mrs. Goodman, the housekeeper, will go to the madam and say, 'If you please 'm, the wash'woman's come.' Well, I guess I can stand it. I'll ask Mrs. Cordova and the Montagues on the avenue if they have any of that kind of work to give me. And perhaps they may know of others."

And so, Bella, with a brave attempt to make "her destiny, her choice," dressed to go to Periwinkle Place.

In ten minutes after she had rung the door-bell, the interview was at an end. She had been politely treated by the housekeeper, who, after a close scrutiny, asked what she could do, and then her address, and finally gave her quite a parcel of laces, fine handkerchiefs and some delicate silk underwear to be done up. And the interview had passed and nothing had happened.

"And, pray, what did you expect?" demanded Bella of herself, savagely. "Did you think you would see George's aunt, and that stunned by your charms, she would immediately exclaim: 'Come to my arms, you poor, stricken dear!' Don't forget the Van Duzener pride, Bella—nor your own."

And so six months passed. Bella had all the work she could do, and, consequently, was so busy that she had no time to waste in wishing that the patron saint of lovers would turn his attention to that little affair of hers. In fact, just about this time the course of true love didn't run at all; it stood stock-still.

It happened that, during one of those rare, brief visits which Bella now permitted Mr. Mortimer to make her, the subject of that young lady's employment was brought under discussion. Bella, with a most becoming flush on her cheeks, and an extra toss of her curly head, explained the sort of work she had found to do.

"For Heaven's sake, Bella, couldn't you fine anything in this big town to do but that?" gasped Mr. Mortimer. "What it that should come to my aunt's ears? Why, Bella, it would be the death-blow to all our hopes."

"Humph!" said Bella, coolly, though her heart beat angrily. "As for that, the mischief is done, if it can be called mischief. I marched right into the enemy's country the first thing. In fact, I've been doing up the enemy's laces and things right along!"

Mr. Mortimer's despair was too deep for words. He could only gaze blankly at his companion and wonder if woman's boasted tact wasn't an unknown quantity, after all. Certainly, Bella hadn't any.

"I haven't seen Mrs. Van Duzener even once," said Bella, after a while, with a view to placating her lover.

"Oh!" said Mr. Mortimer, brightening. "In that case, perhaps we are all right, yet. I dare say she wouldn't know you from a hole in the ground," continued he, inelegantly, but hopefully.

"Now, of course, you will give up this business immediately. Something else will soon turn up; something more suitable and—proper."

"Of course, I shall not do any such a thing," replied Bella indignantly. "In the first place, grandmother has so many poor turns that I do not dare undertake any work that may not be done at home. And, in the second place, this work that I have chosen is the only kind that I can do well. One had better be a good laundress than an incompetent teacher or a poor seamstress."

Tears stood in Bella's eyes. She had tried so bravely to do her duty, and, instead of sympathy, she met only with condemnation. But she was a plucky girl, and all the blandishments and coaxings of her lover failed to move her in the least. Then they quarreled, as only people who are very fond of each other can quarrel. At the end of fifteen minutes, he said:

"Good evening. Miss Wakefield."

And she, with a corresponding flourish of politeness, said:

"Good evening, Mr. Mortimer."

And the door closed between them. And so they parted with sore hearts and the belief that each was responsible for the unhappy ending of their love.

Bella, however, kept right on in the path which she had elected to follow. But she was thankful that Mrs. Van Duzener sent her things every week, and also sent after them.

Among the many diversions which Mrs. Van Duzener's high station and big bank account brought to her, she found none so satisfying and entertaining as watching from day to day the changes in the ingenuous countenance of her nephew. That he was in love she had long since guessed. As he grew moody and quiet and left his favorite dishes untasted, she decided that she must know what troubled him. So, one morning, at the breakfast table, she suddenly said, in her quick, snappy way:

"Come, George, satisfy an old woman's curiosity. Who is she?"

Mr. Mortimer was at first very much confused. But being very young and very unhappy, and noticing that his aunt looked particularly amiable, he soon unbosomed himself of a few of his woes.

"And why," asked his aunt, "don't you marry her?"

"Why!" exclaimed Mr. Mortimer, who labored under the fond delusion that he had explained every point in the story. "Because she has a poor grandmother that she would stay and work for; and because she thought you needed me; and because—well, there's the Van Duzener pride, you know. Bella is a working-girl."

"Bless my heart!" exclaimed Aunt Van Duzener, raising her hands impatiently. What greater pride can anyone feel than in doing her whole duty? And the more distasteful and difficult the duty the greater the honor. That's the sort of pride I believe in."

"But, aunt," stammered her nephew, deprecatingly, feeling sure that he was dealing the final blow to his newly raised hopes, "Bella does up laces and things for a living. In fact, she—washes, you know."

"Well, and what has that got to do with it? If she is honest and brave and pretty, did you say?"

"Be-au-tiful!" exclaimed George, ecstatically.

"And will have you," continued his aunt. "I advise you to lose no time in securing your treasure. In addition to your salary at the office, I will pay you well to look after my property, so I think you can afford wife, grandmother and all."

Mr. Mortimer soon made his peace with Bella, and, of course, the wedding wasn't long in coming off. Incredible though it may sound, the rich aunt, the shabby grandmother and the young couple all lived together as harmoniously as doves.

"And to think," said Mrs. Van Duzener, "that George was so stupid as not to know what my pride, about which I've talked so much, really consisted of. But perhaps it isn't so odd after all; there are so many shoddy sorts of pride nowadays, that the real, honest kind is apt to be overlooked entirely."—[New York Ledger.

### A Mansion of Onyx.

One of the recent visitors to the East is William Cooper, who is called in Mexico the Onyx King. He said the other day to a reporter: "There is enough onyx in Mexico to last about a decade, and then it will become an extinct material, unless mines are discovered elsewhere. No man now would think of erecting a fine house without having the interior decorations largely composed of the finest onyx. A certain millionaire who is building a house on Fifth avenue intends to have a grand stairway of onyx which will cost something like $300,000. The famous stairway of the famous "peacock" mansion of Mr. Leland, of London, will sink into insignificance beside this grand Corinthian stairway of translucent onyx. I expect to see a solid edifice of onyx in this city. It would stand longer than the Coliseum.—[Philadelphia Press.

### Sheep-Shearing.

Many advantages are claimed for sheep-shearing by machinery. The work is performed more thoroughly than by hand, it being calculated that on an average some ten additional ounces of wool per merino sheep are obtained by its employment. The operation, moreover, is carried out more humanely, the cuts and stabs often inflicted in hand-shearing, more especially when executed as "piecework," being entirely avoided, together with the consequent damage and deterioration to the pelts. It has been estimated that no less than one per cent. of the animals perish from injuries due principally to hand-shearing. The labor entailed on the operator is also considerably reduced; and aching hands, swollen wrists and cuts or stabs to the worker himself should be things of the past.—[The Ledger.

### China Wants No Stage Lines.

A John Chinaman, who went back home after making his $800 fortune in this country, established a stage line between two towns where sedan chairs were in use, and inside of a week he was caught up by the authorities and his property confiscated. The charge against him was: "Creating great worry and uneasiness in the public mind."—[Detroit Free Press.

### Smuggling Opium Into the United States.

Opium is manufactured in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. As one manufacturer expressed it, "sufficient is made in one week in either city to meet the demands of British Columbia for two years." There are ten or a dozen manufacturers in Vancouver, and more yet in Victoria. The opium imported is of a second quality, and is of Indian origin. It comes in the form of sap, and in the shape of balls that weigh about three pounds, and are encased in an envelope made by pressing leaves against the sticky substance. The Canadian revenue laws impose a duty of one dollar a pound upon this raw material, while our impost upon finished opium is ten dollars a pound. The difference when the raw material is worked into the finished product is therefore very great, and the temptation to smuggle is in direct proportion to the profit. The Chinese merchants in British Columbia find the method of manufacture very simple. The stuff costs two dollars and a half raw, or three dollars and a half a pound with the duty added. When it has been cooked into smoker's opium it has cost in the neighborhood of seven dollars, and it fetches from eight dollars and a half to twelve dollars and a half a pound in various parts of the United States.

There are thirty or forty firms of Chinamen manufacturing it constantly in the two British Columbian cities, and one firm—not the largest—admitted to me that they produce from two hundred to three hundred pounds a month. There is scarcely a devisable manner of concealment of the little cans in which the opium is put up that is not practised in smuggling this article over our border. It comes in barrels of beer, in women's bustles, in trunks, in satchels, under the loose shirts of sailors, in boat-loads by night, in every conceivable way. By collusion with steamboat and steamship captains, and through corrupt officials in our own country, the greatest profits are made possible.—[Harper's Magazine.

### A Famous Colored Chemist.

There died in Brooklyn recently Phillip A. White, a millionaire colored druggist and most accomplished and cultured gentleman, who had the reputation of compounding a physician's prescription more skillfully than any other man in New York city. Nearly half a century ago, in 1845, he established a wholesale and retail drug store in the "Swamp," and presently built a large warehouse and store in Gold street, where he achieved riches and reputation. A vestryman and warden of St. Philip's Episcopal Church for forty years, next to the oldest member of the city pharmaceutical society, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education for the last ten years, he was respected for his extensive reading and learning, and renowned for the liberality of his charities. During the draft riots a guard of poor people who looked up to him as their benefactor, kept watch over his place and armed themselves for his personal protection. It is said that there are few private libraries in Brooklyn which can compare with that collected by Dr. White, as he was always called.—[Philadelphia Record.

### Swift Fijian Sailing Craft.

We saw to windward a native boat bearing down upon us under full stress of sail. A Fijian boat is made of a hollowed cocoanut log, sharpend at both ends. About ten feet on one side of it is placed a long and slender log of lighter wood, both parts of the craft being at once connected by and supporting a raised platform of bamboo. Such a boat floats on the water like a cork, and offers no more resistance than a racing shell. A mast set in the centre of the platform supports a triangular sail of matting, with the base of the figure uppermost. A very topheavy effect is thus produced, but nothing can overturn the light vessel owing to the breadth of its base, and it flies through the water like the wind.

The catamaran that pursued us easily kept up with the launch, although we drove it at full speed to keep ahead, and with the huge, misshapen mat sail flapping and rolling like a great bat's wing as the boat thrashed through the billows, and sent showers of spray over the glistening bodies of the dozen natives who stood or squatted upon the deck, the picture was something fascinatingly strange and barbaric and never to be forgotten.—[Boston Journal.

### The Queen and the Blind Man.

A blind man, who plays sacred music upon an accordion, perambulates the streets of Windsor, England. His affliction attracted some time ago the attention of Queen Victoria, who, while taking a drive, saw him in the street, and compassionately gave him a donation. He now bears upon his breast a placard with the rather ambiguously worded inscription: "Blind from inflamination. Assisted by Her Majesty the Queen."—[St. James Gazette.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

### He Leaves Washington for the Far West.

### A Description of the Special Presidential Train.

The President and Mrs. Harrison, with the party who will accompany them on their trip to the Far West left Washington at midnight on the special train especially prepared for their use. Owing to the lateness of the hour only a few persons besides the railroad employes were at the station to witness the departure of the train. Among those who wished the Presidential party a pleasant and safe trip were: Private Secretary Halford, Miss Wanamaker, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker and Secretary Proctor. As the train drew out of the station the President stood on the rear platform of the last car, and removing his hat, bowed a good-bye to those waiting to see him off.

The party consisted of the following-named persons: The President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Marshall D. M. Ransdell, Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd, Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer; Major Satger of the army, and representatives of the Press Association.

Mr. Boyd will have general charge of the train. Private Secretary Halford is detained in Washington by the illness of his wife. Secretary Rusk will accompany the party only as far as Galveston, Texas.

The Presidential train consists of five cars which have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly furnished.

Each car exterior is painted in the Pullman standard color, with the lettering and ornamentation in gold. One car is inscribed "The Presidential Train." Next to the locomotive is the car Atazalan, library and smoker, with large compartment for the storage of baggage. Behind the Atazalan is the dining car, Gormade, which, besides a dining-room, contains a tonsorial department and bath. The next is a sleeper, the New Zealand, upholstered in steel frieze plush, which is followed by the drawing-room car Ideal, containing one large apartment exquisitely upholstered in white, and the woodwork painted white.

At the rear end of the train is the observation car Vacuma, containing six small drawing-rooms, each upholstered in silk plush of different colors, the woodwork of no two painted alike, and an observation-room; the large windows of the latter set with fine French plate glass.

The ample platform back of this room is inclosed by a richly wrought and highly polished railing, from behind which platform addresses will be made at points where the stop is too brief for leaving the train.

On the first day of his trip President Harrison proceeded as far as Knoxville, Tenn., where, in the evening, a reception in his honor was given by Colonel E. J. Sanford. The President's train arrived at Roanoke, Va., at 8:50 o'clock in the morning, having made the run from Washington on schedule time. There were no special incidents on the route. Fifteen minutes were spent at Lynchburg for the purpose of shifting the train from the Richmond and Danville Road to the Norfolk and Western. A large crowd was gathered at the station, but there was no demonstration. Another brief stop was made at Blue Ridge, where a crowd gathered at the station. The reception at Roanoke was enthusiastic. The President shook hands with many hundred people, and in response to repeated demands made a short speech. Mrs. Harrison was presented with a handsome bouquet. Many people obtained the President's autograph. Radford, Tenn., acknowledged the honor of the President's visit in a cordial way. Many of the inhabitants were assembled at the station, and they cheered the President heartily. All the villages along the route wore a holiday appearance the people cheered lustily when they observed the President. The students of William and Henry of Randolph and Macon Colleges gave vent to their college cries as the train moved slowly past. All the public schoolhouses and many private business houses were decorated with flags. Greeneville, Tenn., the home of Andrew Johnson, was specially cordial in its welcome to the Presidential party, one feature of which was the waving of flags and the tooting of horns. The President here again addressed the people. The next stopping place was Johnston City, Tenn. There were about 3000 enthusiastic persons gathered around a gayly decorated stand in the public square. The city was decorated for the occasion, and displayed a profusion of flags and bunting. The President addressed the assemblage and then sped on to Knoxville.

The second day's journey of the President and party extended from Knoxville, Tenn., whence he left at 4:30 o'clock in the morning to Atlanta, Ga. The Presidential party arrived at Chattanooga at 8:30 o'clock. At the depot representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and public officials met the President and escorted him and his party in carriages to the foot of Lookout Mountain, where cars were taken for the summit. The track of the Western and Atlanta Railroad, over which the train proceeded from Clarksville to Atlanta, marked the line of the route taken by General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Rescca proved the most interesting to the President of all places along the line of the road. At Kingston and Carterville the President made brief speeches. Marietta was the only stop made before reaching Atlanta. Greeted by the din caused by the blowing of thousands of steam whistles, the train entered Atlanta. A special car, containing one of the heavy guns of the Atlanta Artillery, ran in advance of the Presidential train, the cannon firing as the car rolled on. When the car stopped Governor Northen, with a large delegation of Atlanta's best-known citizens, received the party, which after a few words of greeting, was taken for a drive around the city. After the drive, which consumed two or three hours, the party dined in their special train and went to the State Capitol at 7 o'clock, where the President held a public reception. At the Executive Mansion at nine o'clock, the Presidential party saw the social side of Atlanta life Here Mrs. Northen invited about one hundred of Atlanta's leading society ladies to assist her in the reception to the ladies of the party.

The Presidential party left Atlanta at nine o'clock on the third day out from Washington by way of the Georgia Pacific. A great crowd filled the station, and before the train started the President and Postmaster General Wannamaker spoke, thanking the people of Atlanta for their hospitality. The Atlanta Artillery gave the train a parting salute. From Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., all the stations along the line of the road were decorated with the National colors, and the locomotive attached to the train was covered with bunting and had a large portrait of President Harrison fastened above the headlight. Salutes were fired and the President cheered as he passed through Lithia Springs, Waco, Tallapoosa and Anniston. Pandemonium reigned when President Harrison's train reached Birmingham. Cannons boomed, flags were waved and there was every evidence that the people were delighted to welcome to their city the President of the Republic. Governor Jones, on behalf of the State, welcomed the President to Alabama. Mayor Lane then spoke and the President made an address which was heartily applauded. Then there was a parade, made up of the military companies, G. A. R. Posts, Posts of Confederate Veterans, followed by prominent citizens in carriages. A reception was given the President by colored citizens in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. After the reception he was driven to the train, which left for Memphis amid the cheers of an immense crowd.

THE total value of the merchandise exported from Italy to the United States in 1890 was $34,200,000, of which amount Sicily and Naples sent $13,100,000, which was mainly in fruit.

THE agents of Baron Hirsch have purchased 400,000 acres of land near Santiago del Estoro, Argentine Republic, upon which to place colonies of Hebrews.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

ITALY has 300,000 idle people.

PARIS has women street cleaners.

NEW YORK has a peddlers' union.

WISCONSIN has adopted Labor Day.

NEW YORK has a Japanese carpenter.

NEW YORK furniture workers have a glee club.

NEW YORK carvers will open a co-operative shop.

BEAVER FALLS, Wis., has a co-operative flint glass company.

THE Mayor of Indianapolis took a hand in settling the carpenters' strike.

IN New York City there are over 150,000 people who earn less than sixty cents a day.

SAN FRANCISCO's unions have opened a labor supply bureau, where employers must come for men.

IN Australia telegraph wires were cut and trains conveying troops to the shearer's strike were wrecked.

LAST year there were over 23,000 families forcibly evicted in New York City, owing to their inability to pay their rent.

THERE are 7671 locomotive engineers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and their average pay is $112 a month.

THE Italian Minister of Agriculture has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to require workingmen to insure their lives and against accident.

AMONG the demands of the organized coal miners of Germany is an increase of wages wherever the profit of the mines is increasing. A general demand for an advance of twenty-five per cent. will be made.

THE letter-carriers in Holland have one day off every three weeks, and their wages amount to sixty-five cents per day of four teen hours, in spite of the fact that there is a law providing for an eight-hour day for all Government employes in that country.

THE Michigan Labor Bureau has been investigating the subject of nationalities in that State, and reports that out of 3592 employes of agricultural implement and iron works in Detroit, 1683 were Americans, 1158 Germans, 309 Canadians, 182 Irishmen, 153 Englishmen and 141 Polanders.

THE municipal authorities of Stockholm, Sweden, have adopted an ordinance according to which all laborers working for the city will be pensioned in case of disability caused by accidents while at work; the widows and orphans of city employes are also to receive pensions amounting to thirty-five per cent. of the salaries of their deceased husbands or fathers.

## TERRIFIC STORM IN TEXAS.

### Hailstones Big as Eggs, and Two People Blown From a Buggy.

The heaviest hail and wind storm that ever visited that section occurred at Gainesville, Texas, on a recent night. Hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs and to the depth of several inches, drifting in many places a foot deep. Trees were stripped of their foliage, and the young fruit was swept from the limbs. Garden and field vegetation is badly damaged. Scarcely a house in the city escaped with whole window glass.

In the adjacent country the wind was as destructive as the hail. Large numbers of dwellings were blown down, barns were wrecked, and orchards and forests were laid waste. Fowls were killed in great numbers by the hailstones, and wild birds on the prairies were slaughtered by the hundreds. Cattle and horses were blown into wire fences, and many of them were killed outright.

Hal Finnie and a young lady while driving in a buggy to church near Era, Texas, were picked up by the whirlwind and carried several yards, the young lady falling in a wheat field and Mr. Finnie lodging on a barbed wire fence. He sustained serious injury, but the young lady was only slightly hurt.

A large Baptist church was blown down in Era, and many other buildings suffered similarly. Many persons were seriously hurt by the blowing down of the houses in which they were at the time of the storm, but so far nobody has been reported as killed. The stretch of country covered by the storm is twenty miles long and about the same in width.

## A RARE PRIVILEGE.

### A United States Officer to Serve With a German Regiment.

The papers at Berlin, Germany, have just printed a brief statement that Lieutenant Powhattan H. Clarke, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, has been detailed to serve with the Westphalian Hussar Regiment No. 11. This is the first instance of a United States army officer being detailed to serve in a German regiment, and the fact that he is permitted to join the Westphalian Hussars shows the kindly feeling of the German Government, and that there is no jealousy on the part of the military authorities there.

Lieutenant Clarke is a kinsman of Lieutenant-General von Versen, the commander of the Third Army Corps. General von Versen offered to see what he could do toward getting Lieutenant Clarke a chance to learn by actual service the practical cavalry work of the German army, provided the consent of Mr. Proctor, the United States Secretary of War, could be secured. When the matter was laid before Mr. Proctor, the Secretary of War gave his consent to the proposition. The matter was laid before General Von Kaltenborn, the Prussian Minister of War, and he gave his consent, and according to the detail was made.

The Westphalian Hussars are stationed at Dusseldorf, and there Lieutenant Clarke will join them. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister there, called upon the Minister of War and handed to him a letter from Secretary of War Proctor thanking him for his interest in the matter and for his kindness in consenting that an American officer should serve in the German army.

## URBAN POPULATION.

### The Census Bureau Issues a Bulletin on That Subject.

The Census Office at Washington has issued a bulletin giving the population of the cities in the country containing 8000 inhabitants or more. The total urban population in 1890 was 18,235,670, or 29.12 per cent. of the total population. In 1880 the urban population was 11,318,547, or 22.57 per cent. of the whole. The proportion of urban population has increased gradually during the past century from 3.35 up to 29.12 per cent., or from one-thirtieth up to nearly one-third of the total population.

The increase has been quite regular from the beginning up to 1880, while from 1880 to 1890 it has made a leap from 22.57 up to 29.12 per cent., thus illustrating in a forcible manner the accelerated tendency of our population toward urban life. The number of cities having a population of more than 8000 increased from six in 1790 to 286 in 1880, whence it has leaped to 443 in 1890. In 1880 there was but one city, New York, which had a population in excess of 1,000,000. In 1890 there were three—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. In 1870 there were but fourteen cities each containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1890 this number had increased to twenty, and in 1890 to twenty-eight.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR WOODBRIDGE, of the Treasury Department, stationed at Newport, Vt., in a report to Secretary Foster, states that, in his opinion, during the past month 6000 immigrants from various countries of Europe entered the United States through Canada.

THE police authorities of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, have closed the Salvation Army halls there, asserting that the Army is not recognized by the church. The Salvationists have appealed to President Pelligrini, on the ground that the action of the police is in violation of religious liberty.

THE latest report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that there are 19,785 Indians who are church members.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Governor-General of Canada costs the people of that Dominion nearly $1,000,000.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI, the Russian author, reads, writes and receives his friends in his bedroom.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pittsburg iron master, has given a $250 library to a town on the Orkney Islands.

SENATOR-ELECT PALMER, of Illinois, is a man of only moderate fortune, his estate being estimated to be worth $100,000.

THE Mayor of Indianapolis took a hand in settling the carpenters' strike.

EX-EMPEROR DOM PEDRO, of Brazil, accompanied by his daughter and grandson, visited Queen Victoria at Grasse, France.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, reports to the Czar that his post is untenable, and begs to be recalled.

EMIN PASHA has been heard from. A caravan sent to the coast by him has arrived at Bagamoyo. It brings a consignment of ivory valued at $30,000.

PASTEUR, the French scientist, is famous for his absent mindedness. It is said that he would frequently forget to eat his dinner if some one did not remind him of it.

ADELAIDE RISTORI, the Italian actress, is nearly seventy years old, but she is still a beautiful woman. Her figure is straight and graceful and her voice strong and clear.

SQUIRE BEASLEY, of Aberdeen, Ohio, has married more than 5000 runaway couples within twenty-one years. The Squire is now eighty-two years old, and hale and hearty.

SENATOR WASHBURN, of Minnesota, has so many Scandinavians in his constituency that he has decided to visit Norway and Sweden this summer to study the original stock.

DR. WM. T. HARRIS, the United States Commissioner of Education, is a tall, straight and rather thin man. His beard is short and all gray. He speaks rapidly and easily and is a very entertaining talker.

ERNEST HORNUNG, the new Australian writer whose work is becoming very popular in England, is a mere boy in years, not yet having reached the age of twenty-one. He began to write stories in despair of making a success in mercantile life.

THE late General Albert Pike was an unknown man when he first got into the magazines. He was a pioneer in the wilds of Arkansas when his "Hymns to the Gods," published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, excited the admiration of literary Europe.

JOHN STEPHENSON, of New York, who built the first American horse car, is more than eighty years old, but still vigorous and energetic. His mind is yet busy with inventions, and he can accomplish as much work in a day as a man many years his junior.

MRS. T. DEWITT TALMAGE is a busy woman, most of her time being devoted to helping her husband in his literary and pastoral work. She takes entire charge of her husband's mail and is frequently up soon after day-break to open it. Many of his letters she answers herself.

BOTH the parents of Congressman McKinley are living at the old home in Canton, Ohio, aged eighty-four and eighty-two respectively. The Congressman is the baby of the family, at the age of fifty-four. He has a brother who is Consul at Hawaii, and the two brothers have not met in fifteen years.

FRANK STOCKTON, the author, dictates all his novels at the rate of 1000 words a morning. He has the entire plot of the novel, with its dramatic situations and even portions of the conversations, mapped out in his head before he has a word of it put on paper. He is a dark-faced man, with jet black hair and dark eyes.

HUMBERT I., King of Italy, was born March 14, 1844, and was the eldest son of Victor Emanuel, the first King of United Italy. He succeeded his father in 1878. He married in 1868 his cousin, Margherita, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa. The heir apparent, Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, was born in 1869.

## FROM THE TOMB.

### A Family Bible Found in a Coffin Furnishes Needed Proof.

A curious story of the preservation of records in a tomb has been developed at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the discovery of the inheritance of a fortune. Mrs. Sidney Hendricks, of that city, has been informed that she has fallen heir to $2,000,000 from the estate of an uncle long since dead. Isaac Phillips, from whom the estate descends, was born May 2, 1758, at Easton, Mass. He went South in 1818, engaged in the slave trade and accumulated a large fortune. Of this he deposited the cash in the Manhattan Bank, of New York City, and invested the rest in land at Long Branch, and in Roleston, S. C., and in houses and lots in Baltimore. The cash now in the Manhattan Bank aggregates $5,000,000.

He died in 1834, his wife and only child having previously died. In 1871 the heirs began to search for facts to prove their right to the property. On an application to the courts to compel the Manhattan Bank to disclose all the facts relative to the deposit with that institution, the court held that the heirs must first furnish exact information as to the time and place of Isaac Phillip's death. This they were unable to do, and the matter dropped.

The next thing was to get an authentic record of his birth. It was finally discovered that the family Bible of Isaac's Baptist Deacon Phillips, Isaac's father, had descended to Isaac's brother, Jacob, and that it had been buried in the coffin with Jacob's daughter, Susanna, on June 4, 1866, in the Washington Street Cemetery at Easton. Permission was obtained from the selectmen a few days ago to open the grave. The family Bible was found somewhat decayed, but with the record still perfectly legible and furnishing the missing link.

The fortune is estimated at $6,000,000, of which Mrs. Hendricks is heir to one-third, the other heirs being her two brothers, William T. Carroll, a manufacturer of patented articles at Worcester, Mass., and Daniel W. Carroll, a machinist of Canton, Mass.

### THE MARKETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| Beeves | 3 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 20 00 | @ | 45 00 |
| Calves, common to prime | 2 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| Sheep | 5 37½ | @ | 6 90 |
| Lambs | 6 25 | @ | 7 70 |
| Hogs—Live | 4 40 | @ | 5 55 |
| Dressed | 6½ | @ | 7½ |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 5 10 | @ | 5 40 |
| Patents | 5 35 | @ | 6 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 17¼ | @ | 1 20¾ |
| Rye—State | — | @ | 98 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | — | @ | 80 |
| Corn—

# The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.


### A REVULSION.

When the Farmers' Alliance took partial or complete control of the legislatures of several Western States last Fall there was reason to fear that they would carry out the programme of radical changes in legislation to which they were committed by their platforms or by the frothy declarations of certain of their selfish leaders. But these fears have been dissipated. For almost everywhere the common sense of the people rose up against the more vicious of the measures, and there was enough good sense even among the chosen representatives of the organization to recoil before the inevitable disasters that would have followed such legislation.

A storm of public reprobation compelled the Nebraska legislature to desist from its attempt to enact stringent interest laws, reducing the rate of interest in a State where the most presing need of the farmers was to be able to borrow money. The Kansas legislature, appalled by the disastrous consequences of the foolish legislation previously enacted in that State, instead of carrying out the projects threatened by the Alliance adjourned without passing one of its favorite bills. In Minnesota a bill which proposed to compel railroads to do business at a loss, was defeated as was the interest bill.

All these are symptoms of a vigorous revulsion of public sentiment from the unsettled condition of popular feeling which last fall made possible the temporary triumph of an organization based upon the absurdity that the interests of the farmers are opposed to, or not in harmony with, those of all other classes of citizens.

### THE PRESIDENT OUT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The trip President Harrison is now taking to the Pacific coast, passing through important cities in the South on his way, will accomplish great good. The receptions given him by the people all along the route are creditable to them all, and it is an opportunity for him to show his touch with them. In his responses at the different points he has given them a new revelation of his nature, his kindly spirit, his benignant wisdom and his soundness as a statesman. The exhibition has been almost meteoric in character, and yet is so evenly although suddenly displayed, that none who hear him doubt that he is simply revealing his inner self.

And what speeches he is making! Every line of his remarks at the waysides and at the receptions is eloquent with patriotism, love of humanity, sympathetic appreciation of the toiling millions, and congratulations that as a people we are as a whole on a plane high above that of any other people on the face of the earth. "The Union and the Constitution, the starry flag as the emblem of unity, and Almighty God above all, ruling the destinies of the Republic," are mingled in expressive words and impressive thoughts.

We repeat, this trip will accomplish much good—good for him to see the people, and good for them to see and hear him.

### RECIPROCITY.

The Brazilian mail steamship "Finance" which sailed from New York a few days ago for South American ports reveals what Reciprocity would mean in its fullest sense. The cargo of the steamer embraced packages of lard from Ohio, glass from New Jersey, soap from Illinois, machinery from Massachusetts and Michigan, telephone supplies from Pennsylvania, resin from North Carolina, bacon from Indiana, wheat and starch from Kansas, besides Maine washers and vinegar, New Hampshire sandpaper, South Carolina cotton seed oil, Georgia cotton goods, Wisconsin baby carriages, Illinois meat-cutters, and farm products from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, New York and several other Southern and Western States. Let the good work go on!

Secretary Blaine has been rusticating at Virginia Beach for a few days. While he is resting Rudini, of Italy, is wondering if there is any rest anywhere for the weary. It was Mr. Blaine who made him weary.

Michigan's Republican plurality this year is 7,000. The Democratic plurality last fall was 11,000. Those "outrageous McKinley prices" seem to have suddenly declined.

Minnesota, which sent a solid delegation of Free Traders to Congress four years ago, now proclaims her steadfast faith in Protection.

### A SILVER LINING, AFTER ALL.

The crowned heads as well as the unshod feet of Europe will be interested in the result of the Italian episode. We will have a decreased immigration of objectionable people and the rulers will have more food for powder when the coming general European war takes place. But the crowned heads and the American people will view the new arrangement with complacency. We may thank the Dagoes for a blessing they never intended to confer, a revision of our immigration laws that will lessen our supply of beggars, thieves and desperadoes. The cloud has a silver lining, after all.

### WHO WILL NOW MAKE OUR CUTLERY?

The McKinley tariff caused a diminution in the exports of Sheffield cutlery during the month of January to the extent of nearly 50 per cent—*London Manufacturer and Inventor.*

Yet the American people will continue to use just as many knives, scissors and razors as they ever used, and they will be just as good quality, too. The question naturally arises, where will they come from? Why from American factories which employ American labor, of course. Do American workingmen grasp the idea?

The free traders complain that Sheffield, England, has lost $50,000 in American trade since the McKinley bill became a law. That was why the bill was passed. The policy of the Republican party is to keep that trade at home, where American manufacturers make as good cutlery as those of England.

The foreign demand for American agricultural implements is not only unabated, but it is increasing under the McKinley tariff. For the month ending February 1890, we exported of these implements $134,595 worth. During the month ending February 1891, we exported $196,659 worth.

The *National Republican* says that when so strong a Democratic partisan as Senator Cockrell says he thinks the appropriations of the last Congress were small enough, surely it is time for Democratic sheets to quit their squealing.

Senator Faulkner says it was Congress water, and not "fire water," that they drank on the late Senator Hearst's funeral train. Evidently they forgot to strain it or something. "Congress water," like the "cold tea" used by the Senate, may mean several things.

Small matters often show prosperity. Thus, for example, the exports of resin, tar, turpentine and pitch averaged for five years (1885 to 1890) $2,247,133. In 1890 it amounted to $2,853,515, an increase of 27 per cent. A healthy increase.

Frank McGrath, president of the Kansas State Alliance, has addressed a letter to the Southern Alliance, informing them that if they refuse to join in a third independent party the Northern States will go back to the Republican party.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 20 1891.

Secretary Blaine this week completed and sent to Masquis Imperiala, who doubtless immediately cabled it to Rudini, the reply of the United States to the last dispatch of Rudini the Italian premier. Mr. Blaine's answer is a long one and enters in detail into the killing of the members of the "Mafia" at New Orleans and into the demands of the Italian Government in relation thereto, and it maintains the original position of Mr. Blaine, to-wit: that the law will take it course and cannot be hurried to suit the ideas of anybody, that he is willing to recognise the justice of the payment of a money indemnity to the families of the Italian subjects lynched, if the proof be full and satisfactory that there were any, which he declines to concede at this time. If any one supposed that Mr. Blaine's reply would be an attempt to pacify the excited Italians they will be badly disappointed. It is a flat-footed, uncompromising statement of the position of this government without regard to what the Italians may desire or think about, and as such it is generally commended here.

It is significant that the correspondence since the recall of Fava has been through the Marquis Imperiali, and that he signs himself charge d'affaires, which makes it more than ever apparent that the whole business is but a ruse of the present Italian ministry to gain popularity at home. It is not now believed that it ever had the remotest idea of severing diplomatic relations with us.

Secretaries Proctor and Tracy and Attorney General Miller are holding the fort for the administration during the temporary absence of the President and the rest of the cabinet. Secretary Proctor has to tell a good many people that he has no present intention of resigning, and that while not a candidate to succeed Senator Edmunds he would not decline the Senatorship should it be tendered to him by the Governor of Vermont, as about nine out of ten of his callers ask him the questions, point blank. It is regarded here as almost certain that Secretary Proctor will be appointed to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Edmunds between the first of November when the resignation takes effect, and the assembling of the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. E. W. Halford, the Presidents efficient and popular private Secretary, has the sympathy of everybody in the bereavement he has met with in the loss of of his wife, who died here Wednesday morning. She had been a sufferer from chronic bronchitis for some years, and for the past five years had been an invalid. Her death will sadly mar the pleasure of the President and Mrs Harrison who were her loving friends on their present trip.

Superintendent Porter of the Census bureau has written a long and very sharp answer to a letter from the editor of a Kansas Farmers' Alliance paper charging him with conducting the investigation of farm mortgages for partisan purposes. Mr. Porter says: "The desire has simply been to ascertain the truth and, as far as possible, the whole truth in regard to the recorded indebtedness of the people of the United States." And then he proceeds to show the errors into which the allianceman had fallen.

### The Governor's Bottle of Sugar.

Iowa Register.

It is only a few months since his excellency the governor of Iowa traveled over the state with a bottle of sugar, No. 16 Dutch standard, in his hip pocket. He was making anti-Kinley speeches in the Democratic campaign and used the "cheap brown sugar" to ridicule the McKinley law. This man whose face and gray hairs would be a benediction if he were not traveling in bad company, night after night stooped to the exigencies of Democratic campaigning and to please his unwashed following held aloft a bottle of No. 16 Dutch Standard. The governor told the people that the new tariff meant that only low grade sugars would be cheapened. That the granulated article would remain as high priced as ever. And then he would weave in a pathetic tale about how the Republicans were attempting to force down the throats of the poor the dirty brown sugar while saving for themselves the clarified article. But it has come to pass, that sugars are cheaper, not only brown sugar, but granulated sugar which is now sold 20 pounds for a dollar instead of 14 or 15 pounds as formerly. And so the governor's argument that the McKinley sugar tariff meant nothing to the poor man, was a deception a delusion and a snare, has come to naught. He can file away that bottle of No. 16 Dutch Standard as one of the mistakes of his gubernational career. Its usefulness in campaigning is at an end. It had its day, it did its deadly work in a campaign in which the tariff liar was supreme, but henceforth it is useless.

### Ready Made Clothing.

American Economist.

The general public have a vague knowledge of the fact that ready-made clothing is better and cheaper in the United States than in any country in the world, says a Western exchange, but do they know what a tremendous lead we have in that line. It is simply incomprehensible to the uninitiated how a very presentable suit of clothes can be sold at retail for a $10 bill, and a suit fit to wear on any occasion furnished at a cost of from $25 to $35. The reason is that American clothing manufacturers have not only kept up with the procession in the wonderful advancement in America, but have led it.

### Now Try This,

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

### Mr. Harrison Needs No Encyclopaedia.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Harrison's journey across the country will serve to revive the pleasant reflection that we now have a man in the highest office of the government who does not have to cram himself with quotations from the encyclopaedia in order to speak to the people who turn out to see him.

No danger ever attends the use of Simmons Liver Regulator.

The steamer Greenville, belonging to the Tar River Transportation Company, sunk just above Pactolus landing on the 13th inst. The steamer was heavily laden with fertilizers and merchandise.

If you are run down, fagged out, take Simmons Liver Regulator and be spry.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Gov. Holt has received a telegram from Capt Adam Warner, of the oyster patrol steamer that he would reach Newberne on Monday and muster his patrolmen out of service. They have been on duty since January the 30th under the temporary oyster law.

Prejudice and ignorance have given away to Simmons Liver Regulator. It has stood the test.

### Mr. McKinley's Cheap Sugar

Iowa Register.

Twenty pounds of granulated sugar for $1! A decrease of two cents on every pound that goes to sweeten the poor man's coffee. That is what the McKinley bill has done for the people of this country. When the Democrats attempted a revision of the tariff by the Mills bill, which fortunately failed to pass, it was proposed to retain the duty on sugar. The Democratic party theoretically is for free trade, practically for tariff for revenue—but the Republicpn party wiser in statesmanship and nearer the people, believe in a tariff on the luxuries and on what American workingmen can produce or manufacture at home and free trade on the necessaries that cannot be supplied by heme labor. The cheap sugar that was inaugurated on the 1st of April is the practical triumph of the McKinley bill. It will endear Mr. McKinley to hundreds who have heard nothing but Democratic abuse of McKinley high prices. Cheap sugar and American made dinner buckets will be rallying cries in the campaign of 1892—and by them the Republicans will conquer.

It is absurd to suffer from Dyspepsia when Simmons Liver Regulator will cure you.

A movement has been inaugaratted to erect a monument in honor of Col. W. L. Saunders, late Secretary of State, and the first contribution was received from Dr. W. R. Capehart, of Avoca, who sent $50 for that purpose.

The large saw and planing mills and drying kilns of J. J. Fleetwood & Co, at Hertford, are nearing completion and will commence sawing next month. A great deal of work has been done on it and it is said to have cost about $20,000.

A WONDERFUL PICTURE PAPER.—It is not surprising that in over 100,000 households Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper is regularly found. This week's first page presents the first of a series of pictures of "Representative Railway Men;" Barnum's funeral has a page; the retirement of Edwin Booth, the actor, is signalized by nine pictures of him in various characters; the amateur photographic page is excellent, the Pennsylvania strike has a page, and Carlsbad (Austria), the most noted health resort in the world has a page and four columns of intensely interesting descriptive matter. Get it of your newsdealer for ten cents.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

### SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

I have this day, the 1st day of April, 1891, levied upon the lands described below, in Pasquotank county, for taxes due on the same for 1889 and 1890, and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday the 4th day of May, 1891.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Thos. Gaskins, 300 acres; adjoining the lands of Jno. C. James, Stephen Delon's heirs and others, Taxes $2,93; cost $1 85; Total $4.78.

Jas C Johnson, 200 acres; adjoining the lands of P B Johnson, Anthony Johnson and others. Taxes $8,78; cost $1.85; total $10.63.

J C Perry, 17 acres; adjoining the land of Wm Garrett, Commander estate and others. Tax $1.99; cost $1,85; total $3.84.

Land & Lumber Co., 125 acres; adjoining the land of——————— and others. Tax $2.94; cost $1.85, total $4.31.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

Asbury Mitchell, 1 acre; adjoining the lands of the heirs of Wm Turner and others. Tax $2.69; cost $1,85; total $4.44

Geo B Hollowell, 2 acres; adjoining the lands of C W Hollowell and others. Tax $4 88; cost $1.85; total $6.73.

Jordan Johnson, 3 acres; adjoining the lands of C W Hollowell and others. Tax $2.88; cost $1.85; total $4.73.

W B Reid, 10 acres; adjoining the lands of Thos. Reid's heirs, being a part of the Thos, Reid farm. Tax 23 cents; cost $1,85; total $2.08.

MT. HERMON TOWNSHIP.

Jno. T Newbold, 106 acres; adjoining the lands of Jefferson Reid's heirs and others. Tax $5.85; cost $1.85; total $7.70.

Elias Eason, 2½ acres; adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrell and others. Tax $4.85; cost $1.85; total $6.70.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Solomon Mullen, 1 town lot; adjoining the lot of G R Overton, Fred Davis and others. Tax $1.01; cost $1.85; total $2.86.

James Sawyer, 1 lot; adjoining the lot of Mrs Layden, Mrs Pendleton, and lying on Road street. Tax $7.32; cost $1.85; total $9.17.

Rachel Treadwell, one-half acre; adjoining the land of B L King, Mrs Ives and others, Tax 56 cents; cost $1.85; total $2.85.

W T Mullen, 1 town lot; adjoining the land of J Q Etheridge and others Tax $7.86; cost $1.85; total $9,71.

Wm Griffin, one-half acre, adjoining the lands of Pell and Morgan and others, Tax 98 cents; cost $1.85; total $2 83.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Miles Edney, 29 acres; adjoining the lands of Enoch Spence, Joe Spence and others. Tax $1.71; cost $1.85; total $3.57.

Richmond Cedar Works, 400 acres; adjoining the Great Park Estate and Greely Swamp Tax $12.14; cost $1.85; total $13.99.

T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff.


THE COURIER JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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U. S. DIRECT TAX,

Paid on Land after the Close of the War until 1867 Refunded.

James B. Mason, Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill, N. C, will collect this tax for

FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Send your Receipts to him. If lost, write him the facts. For references he gives the best citizens of Chapel Hill.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bowel Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiffs vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as administrator of D. G. Bush, dec'd, Burtis Barber as Executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N C; that a summons has been issued against the defendants and returned not found as to Burtis Barber, executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, and the said Burtis Barber as the Executor will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday in Sept. 1891, at the Court House of said county, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief and judgement demanded in the complaint. This 18th day of March, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Harvey Terry Atty for plaintiffs.

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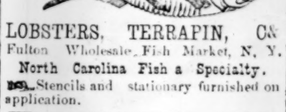

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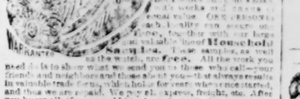

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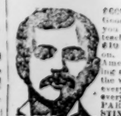

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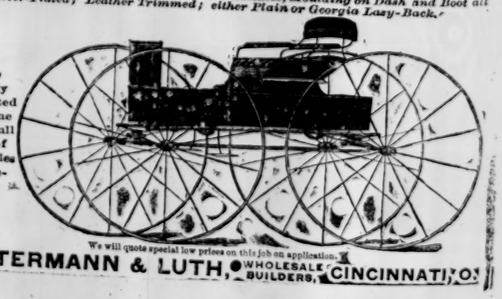

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—MISCELLANEOUS—

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The Proprietors will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for their patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the travel ing public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveniences Furnished when Desired
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New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

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**FOR SALE.**
I now have, at my Stables, a fine lot of Horses and Mules adapted for farm, road dray and cart use.
ALL CAN BE SUITED.
Will sell them cheap and on easy terms,
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# The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 22 1891.


*We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.*

☞ How busy the farmers are!

☞ The weather, at last, is all right.

☞ A large area of corn was planted the past week.

☞ Mr. M. I. Rollinson, of Dare county, has been appointed Commissioner of Wrecks.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is very sorry to learn that the health of Mr. C. W. Hollowell does not improve.

☞ The County Commissioners have ordered an election in Providence township on the 23d of May, to vote on the question of the stock law.

☞ Some of the earlier planted Irish potatoes are up and growing rapidly and some of our truckers expect to be ready to ship peas not later than the last of the month.

☞ The machinery is passing through here for the rebuilding of the Acme Manufacturing Company's Mills at Buffalo City, Dare county, which were destroyed by fire some weeks ago.

☞ A ramble along the lanes and in the woods is delightful now. The green grass, yellow jessamines, blue bells, pretty violets and rich foliage of the trees are now making the country beautiful indeed.

☞ On Wednesday last Mr. W. H. Graves and Miss Emma V. Dixon both of Norfolk, came out on the morning Express, obtained a license and were married by M. B. Culpepper esq. They returned on the evening train.

☞ The lecture of Rev. W. C. Vaden on "Grit" last Wednesday night was a really good one. He treated his theme in its negative and positive phases, illustrating them in both a practical and humorous way. He occupied over an hour in its delivery and his intelligent audience appeared to appreciate and enjoy it to its close

☞ United States Marshal J. B. Hill and Solicitor C. A. Cook arrived on Monday, but as Judge Seymour did not reach here before yesterday Federal Court did not open till then. There was but little business this term, and Court adjourned last evening. In the election case, a motion was made and argued to quash the indictment. The decision was reserved and the case continued.

☞ To a correspondent the CAROLINIAN has this to say: In a change of Administration it takes at least one half of its term for its policy to operate and influence affairs. The Harrison administration has been no exception. It has now entered upon its third year and everybody begins to feel and see a salutary change for the better. And this will continue and increase.

☞ The harvest in the shad catches this season has been mainly realized by the net and pound fishermen in the lower waters of the Sound. the long continued unfavorable quarter of the wind keeping the shad from coming up to where the seines operated. During the past week the latter have had fair catches of shad, but the prices are not what they were. The herring catches are now up to expectations.

☞ The large hall of the Academy was filled by an intelligent audience on Friday night to hear the contest by the Junior Class in Declamations and Recitations, and Music, vocal and instrumental, by the young lady pupils. The contestants all did creditably, but the declamation medal was awarded to Master Robert P. Jenkins, his theme being "The Burning of Newgate." The recitation medal was won by Miss Mattie Banks. The judges on declamations were Messrs. W. J. Griffin, J. P. Overman and —— Burgess; and on recitations, Mrs Dr. J. E. Wood, Miss Ella V. John and Miss Boggs Laboyteaux

☞ The corner stone of the new Baptist Church at Elizabeth City was laid on the 4th of July, 1889 with imposing ceremonies. The building is now finished, costing $7,500, all of which has been raised and paid. Arrangements are in progress to make the dedication on the 31st of May a memorable one. The sermon, as already announced in the CAROLINIAN, will be delivered by Rev. E. M. Hatcher, D. D., of Richmond, Va, who as a pulpit orator is one of the most prominent and distinguished in the South. The Baptist Church Union of the several counties will be present. The CAROLINIAN repeats its congratulations to the Baptist brethren on the great success attending their efforts in what really was a herculean undertaking. The beautiful edifice erected is not only highly creditable to them but it is an ornament to the city—one in which every public spirited citizen feels a degree of pride,

☞ Corn is quoted at Norfolk at 79 and 80 cents. At Elizabeth City it is selling at from 76 to 78 cents.

—It makes the boys smile when they look over Fowler & Co's stock of Fancy shirts.

☞ During a thunder storm at South Mills on Wednesday evening a young man named Willie James, while plowing in a field, was struck by lightning and killed.

—Small profit is better than sluggish goods—Robinson & Co.

☞ The annoyance flies cause horses in the field during midsummer is serious. It is stated that a little coal-tar or pitch, diluted, is a good preventive, applied to the more sensitive parts.

—When you are at Fowler & Co's ask to see their $1,25 black henrietta.

☞ At the meeting of the Magistrates on Saturday it was ordered that the County Commissioners issue only $4,000 in bonds, of the denomination of $500 each, payable $1,000 in 1896, $2000 in 1897 and $1000 in 1898.

—If you want a silk dress go to Fowler & Co's. They keep a full line of Surahs in dark and evening shades, Faille, Peau de Soie, Armure and the cheapest line of China Silks to be found in Elizabeth City.

☞ The holding of a Fair by the Colored people of the District at this place is now being agitated and is now assuming shape. Mr. Hugh Cale informs us that he has the assurance that there will be a general co-operation of the colored people in the enterprise and that it will be a success.

—Choice confectionaries, Canned Goods Eggs, Plums, Peaches, &c. at Robinson & Co.

☞ The late and cold spring has betokened a splendid fruit crop. The cold weather kept back the buds and blossoms until the danger of injury from the sometimes late frosts has passed, And as for the other crops, with now continued favorable weather, there will be plenty of time if farmers fully utilize it. The Albemarle country ought to have the best crop in her history this year, and the indications are that prices will continue good. Every prospect pleases and only demagogues are vile.

—How can Fowler & Co, sell 26 line white pearl buttons at 10 cent per dozen.

☞ The Managers of "The Elizabeth City Fair" have received from Hon, Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a bag full of good sized packages of "the Southern Hope" Cotton seed, which they will distribute to such of the farmers of this section as may call for them. They are now at the CAROLINIAN office for free delivery. It is said to be a long staple of superior quality, remarkably early, has a vigorous stalk, is productive and easy to pick. Call and get a package.

—A quick quarter is better than a slow dollar—Robinson & Co.

☞ The patrons of the CAROLINIAN expect its editor to give expression to his opinions upon the leading topics of the times, and he does so. They may not all agree with him, nor, except so far as he is able to give convincing reasons for his statements, does he expect them to do so. But he feels it to be his duty to advocate the right and the true as he understands them and to try, by reason and argument, to convice his readers that his position on public questions is tenable and correct. His aim is to make the CAROLINIAN an EDUCATOR, as well as the best family *newspaper* in the City and District

—THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ The following are the List takers and Assessors for Pasquotank:

*Salem:* S. P. Wilson, List taker; F. M. Newby, T. E. Palmer, Assessors.

*Nixonton:* Geo. W. Cartwright, List-taker; Seth M. Brothers, Wm. J. Harrell, Assessors.

*Mt Hermon:* Mark G. Gregory, List-taker; Henry C. Wood, Stephen D. Scott, Assessors.

*Elizabeth City:* R. F. Overman, List-taker; C. H. Robinson, J. B. Flora, H. T. Greenleaf, Assessors.

*Providence:* R. Nixon Morgan, List-taker; S. Nolly Morgan, Decatur Jennings, Assessors.

*Newland:* Dr. W. S. Temple, List-taker; Wm. C. Fasher, J. McBride Whitney, Assessors.

—A satisfied customer is the best advertisement—Robinson & Co.

—A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent. Suitable for office or bed room,

☞ Comparatively few people have any idea of the candy industry of the country Thirty years ago a candy factory, pure and simple, was unknown and manufacturers considered it necessary to combine the manufacture of some other article with it; in fact, the manufacture of candy in any form is comparatively recent, and the girls of ancient Rome and Greece had neither caromles nor bonbons tovenable them to pass the time at the matinees; but now 'tis said that there are over 1,200 varieties of candies, and to-day, the sex whose love for good things is proverbial, can have their choice of gum drops at 5 cents a pound up to cream for $1.

☞ Court at Plymouth this week.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is informed that the truckers and melon growers of Powell's Point, Poplar Branch and other points in Currituck have made more than usual preparations this season. One man has planted 25,000 melons and will plant 100,000 potato slips. Others are at work in proportion. May they all do well.

—Mr. Lund, a competent artist from Denmark, will have charge of my Gallery during my absence. Call and see the large Portrait given away.
J. F. ENGEL.

### LOCAL MENTION

The flower yards are lovely now.—The march of improvement is still onward.—It is proposed to extend several of the short cross streets in the city.—Eligible building sites are commanding good prices.—Mr. St. Clair Pugh, a prominent citizen of Dare, called and paid his respects on Thursday.—Mr. W. W. Griffin is having his palatial residence on Main street, handsomely painted. T. R. Bland, the veteran brush manipulator, is doing the work.—

Dame Fortune frequently is shy
And oft denominated fickle;
But now she smiles, for we can buy
A pound of sugar for a nickle.

—Among the fish in market the past week were drum and sturgeons. One of the latter was a 200 pounder.—Mr. Hugh Cale, one of the trustees of Livingstone College, attended a meeting of the Board held at Philadelphia on Friday.—Mr. L. E. Kolfe, now with the Norfolk *Virginian*, gave the CAROLINIAN a call the other day. He is a capital printer and a worthy young man.—Somebody says that "popping the question" is a court of inquiry. So it is,—The constantly increasing local circulation of the CAROLINIAN makes it a valuable medium for local advertising.—The Young Men's Christian Association is prospering. Its membership now numbers 100. It is expected to occupy its new quarters in the building of Sanderlin & Co, on the 1st of May.—Hon. John C. Reyburn, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, with his family passed through here last week to spend a short time at Durant's Island which he has recently purchased.—

"Since sugar has gone down, the youth
Of candy is a generous giver,
And fair Priscilla says, with truth
'Tis sweeter now to love than ever."

—The square on the south side of Main street opposite the residence of H. T. Greenleaf, recently purchased by E. F. Aydlett, has been divided into three lots, two of which he has sold, the east one on Martin street to C. E. and J. A. Kramer for $8000, and the middle one to D. S. Kramer for $2000. The latter has already broken ground for a residence which will be a model one. Mr. Aydlett also contemplates erecting a handsome one on the corner now occupied by Frank Vaughan's law office.—Mr. T. Selby Harney, agent of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, has been awarded the prize for the record for the past quarter.—The shipment of blue fish has become so large as to glut the market.—Our Young Man thinks the sentimental editor of the *Economist-Falcon* may safely venture to address his annual ditty to "gentle Annie," for evidently "spring time" *has* come.——The man who don't want to be robbed of his good name won't have it inscribed upon his umbrella.—W. C. Midgett, the most extensive colored dealer in fish on Roanoke Island, called the other day. He says that he has handled a large number of fish this season and has been satisfactorily successful.—

The early riser, sages say,
Will conquer in life's strife;
Who rises early every day
Will early rise in life.

—We acknowledge a call on Saturday from C. C. Eves, a successful farmer of Salem. Among other things he gave an encouraging account of the improvements that had taken place in his neighborhood during the past few years. Such reports the CAROLINIAN is ever glad to have, for it would have the stream of prosperity to "flow bank full," as President Harrison puts it, in every part of the county and district.—Now push forward the work on the sidewalks and streets.—Who ever saw any of the earth from the field of Fancy, or a round from the ladder of Fame?—The CAROLINIAN was honored on Saturday with calls from a number of the farmers of the county. The price of corn and the good weather of the past week made them all look cheerful and talk hopefully They had, and always will have, a cordial welcome at this office.—The county roads have improved wonderfully.—Arrangements are being made for alterations and improvements inside the Methodist Church. Their church organization here is a live and progressive one, and their pastor is an energetic worker.—

The humming of the bees
In the blossoming trees
And beds of flowers,
When taken together
Mark the genial weather
Of this home of ours,

—A gentlemen, and he *was* a gentleman, called the other day and said, "I have read your remarks on 'CAROLINIAN borrowers' and they have hit me. I never thought of it in that light before. Please enter my name on your list and here's the money." His request was cheerfully complied with and hereafter both he and the patron he "borrowed" from will be the happier. Who next?


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**
ABSOLUTELY PURE


—The man with *grit* in his make-up is always heard from.—A lady the other day asked an acquaintance, "Do you give your husband his own way all the time?" "He thinks I do," was the reply. Well, it's all the same.—Thompson, the leading Brick man, is preparing to get another big kiln ready.—The job printing turned out from the CAROLINIAN office is giving full satisfaction—

When you or your friends come or go
Be sure and let this paper know.
The facts thus handed in direct
Will then appear in print correct.

—Every mechanic in town appears to be having all the work he can do.—Excellent talks were made by Messers. Vowels and Ward at the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Thomas was too unwell to speak as had been announced. This organization is doing a good work.—The representatives of the New York and Philadelphia Fish Houses, who have been here during the season, have nearly all left.—The CAROLINIAN never intentionally causelessly wounds any body's feelings, but there are people who need occasional prodding.—Mr. W. T. Barrett, of Edenton, called the other day.—The soda fountains are now in full blast.—The Fishermen say that the putting of the price of ice down from $7 to $3.50 a ton by the Ice Factory here has been a special boon to them.—"Then and Now" will appear in next week's CAROLINIAN.—Lawyer Grandy has just had his residence repainted. Like Joseph's coat, it is of "many colors," and bright ones, too Carter did the job. By the way, Mr. Grandy is setting an example in the way of improving lots and putting up neat new buildings. He says, truly, that if everybody would do what they might in this direction the town would much more rapidly grow.—Dr. F. N. Mullen, of South Mills, dropped in on Monday, and so did John A Midgett, of Rodanthe, and E. R. Whedbee, of Woodville.—Joseph Pritchard, the "House-mover," is kept busy now.—Josiah Nicholson and wife, of Belvidere, are in the city.—Sugar at 5 cents a pound and lawns down to 2 cents a yard! Hurrah for the McKinley bill!—We acknowledge calls from Judge Seymour, Marshall Hill and Solicitor Cook; also from Dr. G. W. Brooks, of Sunsbury, H. O. Edenton, of Snowden, A. J. Poyner, of Poplar Branch and others attending Federal Court.

—All the latest spring dress goods may be procured at Fowler & Co's, including mohairs, cashmeres, henrettas, albatross and light weight flannels in all desirable shades.


It never failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.


—Portrait Free to Advertise our Business, For the next thirty days we willgive a ¾ life size picture free. See full particulars in small bill, Gallery corner Water and Fearing street.
JNO. F. ENGEL.


**Specimen Cases,**

S, H. Clifford, New Castel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.
Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Buck'len's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O, had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by A. Wadsworth, Druggist.

**Important to Ladies Only.**
We want a woman in every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr Nichols' Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages $40 to $75 per month and expenses; we furnish complete stock on consignment. Settlement monthly, position permanent; $3 outfit free; inclose 18c stamps to pay postage, etc. Address with references, G. D. NICHOLS & Co, 35 East 14th, St New York.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.


**Dissolution Notice.**
The co partnership heretofore existing between G B Thompson and Fred G Thompson under the firm name of G B Thompson & Son has been dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of said firm will be settled by G B Thompson.
G. B. THOMPSON
F. G. THOMPSON.
April 17, '91.


**CHEAP PAVEMENTS,**
N. R. Zimmerman & Co are now preparing crushed oyster shells for paving purposes. They make a good, substantial sidewalk. A sample can be send in front of Mr. Zimmerman's residence on East Fearing street.
**PRICE, $3 PER TON.**
Orders should be sent in at once.
N. R. ZIMMERMAN AND CO


—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

## Norfolk Southern Railroad.

Schedule in Effect December 8th, 1890.

Norfolk Southern Railroad Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 11.38 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.20 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.40 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers, also with Albemarle & Pamlico Railroad Steamer for all stations on A. & P. R. R., Bay River and South Creek.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

**EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH.**
**Fast Freight and Passenger Line.**

The new and elegant Steamer Nansu leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead city. Steamer Vesper will make semi-weekly trips between Elizabeth City and Washington, for freight only.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., Presidents' street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 78 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the Central Office of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager.
H. G. HUGGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt.

## Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.


**ICE AND COAL!**
BAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

**North Carolina Phosphate.**
We are now manufacturing, at our new Mill, a very superior fertilizer, which we have named
**The North Carolina Phosphate**
It is composed of ground oyster shells bones, potash, etc. It will be the best fertilizer in the market for field crops, especially corn, cotton, potatoes' peanuts, turnips, etc. We can furnish it in bags at $20 per ton.
N. R. Zimmerman & Co
Elizabeth City, N. C.

D. L. Dowd's Health Exercisor.

(TRADE MARK)
FOR BRAIN WORKERS AND SEDENTARY PEOPLE: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths, Athlete or Invalid, A complete gymnasium. Take up but 6 in. sqr. floor room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical & Vocal Culture, 9 East 14 St. N Y

**Consider for a Moment**
When you are planning your Christmas gifts that there are places where a barrel of flour will be more useful than a manicure set, and a good cook will bring more comfort than a volume of bad poetry. We recognize that a Grocery and Hardware stock does not contain many of those jim cracks and gew-gaws now commonly known as Holiday Goods, but if you want to send real comfort and gladness into a family please remember that there is nothing more useful or acceptable than will be found in our Store. What we have for this purpose is of the best and finest.
**Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c**
☞FULL STOCK, GOOD QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES☜
**ROBINSON & CO.,**
*Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.*

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
**Here's Food for Thought**
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done more else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
**To Examine Our Stock of**
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
**New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.**

**The Largest Stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes**
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City.
Are now open for your examination at
**Fowler & Co's.**
——With prices to please both at——
Wholesale and Retail.

**Furniture, Wares and Stationery.**
☞I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of☜
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
——If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.——
**P. W. MELICK,**
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C


**JOB PRINTING.**
Having taken charge of the Job Department of the Carolinian Office, I am now prepared to do all kinds of
*JOB PRINTING*
with neatness and dispatch, and at bottom prices. Give me a call.
*LANE SIMONS.*


**H. Hiltgartner, Sos**
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt, Edenton, N. C,


**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**
The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
☞A full supply of Metallic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.


**OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER**
HIGH ARM, THIS STYLE, ONLY $25.00
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. All Attachments, 6 years guarantee.

SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. We pay the freight.
WILLETS & CO., PHILA., PA.
**FITS CURED.** We will send Free by mail a LARGE TRIAL BOTTLE. Also, Treatise on Epilepsy. DON'T SUFFER ANY LONGER. Give Post Office and Age plain. HALL CHEMICAL CO., 3660 Fairmount Ave., Phila. Pa.


I PAY
**For This Space,**
—0—
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
**The Best People**
Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
**All Thinking People**
Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a
High Grade of Quality.
—0—
**Moses Weisel,**
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

**PATENTS.**
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State, sent free. Address,
**C. A. Snow & Co,**
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—
**Washington, D C**


FULL WEIGHT PURE DREW'S YEAST POWDER
**Superior to all Substitutes**
For raising and making Light Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

# BIG BLAZE IN CHICAGO.

## Thrilling Scenes at the Burning of a Museum.

## The Total Loss Estimated at Over $2,000,000.

The most extensive fire that has visited Chicago, Ill., in several years broke out late on a recent afternoon at Kohl & Middleton's Museum, on West Madison street. Within two hours $2,000,000 worth of property was reduced to bare walls and ashes. The space covered runs on the south side of Madison street from Union to within one building of Halstead street, including the museum, John M. Smith's immense furniture store and the adjoining building, Peat's four-story paper warehouse, on the opposite side of the street on corner of Union, the site of the first police station after the big fire of 1871, and the fine business block of the Haymarket Theatre, the best building of the west side. The Haymarket Theatre, in the rear of the business block, fortunately escaped without damage.

While the last performance was in progress on the ground floor of the museum a cloud of smoke broke from under the stage, followed almost instantaneously by a gust of flame. It is said the fire started from a "lamp juggler." The audience, which fortunately was not as large as usual on afternoons, started precipitately for the doors.

A wild panic followed among the 400 persons in the building, most of whom, however, were on the first floor, watching a variety performance. Those on the first floor were first apprised of their danger by the stampede on the upper floors, and as they arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front door, the fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing the terror of the crowd. The emergency brought out a hero in the person of a policeman, Patrick Sheehy. Forcing his way through the frightened people who were madly retarding each other in the jam at the exit, he stationed himself at the head of the stairs, and drawing his revolver, declared his intention to kill the first person who refused to obey his orders. By coolness and determination he succeeded in quieting the panic, and with one exception everybody reached the street in safety. The exception was C. H. Messenger, a young man, who, before Officer Sheehy reached the stair landing, made a rush for the front of the building and throwing open the window jumped out into the street. He fell on into stone pavement and was unconscious when picked up. One old woman who was in this crowd fell when near the bottom of the stairs and broke her arm. She was picked up by friends and taken away in a carriage.

The last of the clamoring, scrambling crowd had hardly reached the sidewalk when the stage and auditorium were inveloped in flames, which spread rapidly to the upper floors used for the exhibition of curiosities. The monkeys were loose, and came down the fire escapes and the snakes crawled helplessly about, hissing at the flames, while the inanimate curios made fuel for the fire.

The excitement among the freaks who were on exhibition on the third floor was pitiful. They were practically unable to help themselves, owing to their abnormal development or lack of development, and could only with difficulty be restrained from throwing themselves from the windows. Clarence Dale, the big-headed boy; Zoia Lorenzo, the albino; Mme. Carver, the fat woman who weighs 900 pounds, and her son, who is a wee midget of a boy and exhibited as a midget, were on the platforms. Mme. Carver hobbled down from the platform, and, seizing the midget, dragged herself to the rear window and was about to throw the child out, when she was restrained by Manager Belmont, who with difficulty escorted them down the stairways. A. D. LaFayette, the father of the big-headed boy, who was so top-heavy he could not walk alone, rushed to the assistance of his son, and while leading him out, found the air too almost blind, by reason of her weak eyes, groping about in the smoke. With the big-headed boy under his arm, he seized the albino, and dragged, rather than led, her to the stairway and reached the street.

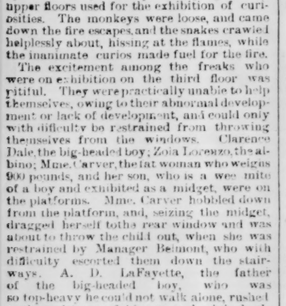
It took forty fire engines and nearly 300 firemen to bring the fire under subjection. Several times it seemed as if the men would be compelled to abandon their engines, so intense was the heat, but cheered on by indefatigable superiors, they managed to withstand the heat by turns with those about them selves. The nerve displayed by the firemen was heightened by the fact that all the time they knew at least a hundred barrels of oil were stored in the basement of the Smyth establishment, likely at anytime to create a terrible explosion.

On Smyth's building the total loss is $300,000, and stock $500,000, with only $175,000 insurance. Kohl & Middleton lose $20,000, their insurance policy having expired last October. Beside this Kohl & Middleton lose a valuable stone and iron foundation for their new theatre on the extreme east.

Newly Brothers' store, east of the museum, was consumed; loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000. A. Kaemefer, jeweler, carried a stock worth $35,000, the bulk of which was secured in fireproof receptables.

On the opposite side of the street Peats loses an aggregate of $30,000, Senate Club House, $50,000; Inman, cigars, $20,000; tenants of Haymarket Theatre building, $30,000.

When the fire broke out Dr. J. Z. Bergeron was attending Mrs. Sarah Macks in a flat in one of the buildings subsequently burned. When the fire got too close Dr. Bergeron seized the suffering woman, and wrapping her in blankets, descended three flights of stairs with his burden and carried her to a refuge near by. In less than fifteen minutes a fine girl baby was born amid the crash of falling walls and the hoarse shouts of the firemen. Both mother and child are doing well.




*Too large*

—the old-fashioned pill. Too reckless in its way of doing business, too. It cleans you out, but it uses you up, and your outraged system rises up against it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have a better way. They do just what is needed—no more. Nothing can be more thorough—nothing is as mild and gentle. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. One tiny, sugar-coated granule's a gentle laxative—three to four are cathartic. Sick Headaché, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
"Worth a Guinea a Box" but sold
**for 25 Cents,**
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed, Cleanses the Head, Heals the Sores and Cures
**CATARRH.**
Restores Taste and Smell, quickly Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

**PENSION** JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

BAUMGARDNER, EBERMAN & Co., coal and lumber dealers at Lancaster, Penn., have assigned, with liabilities of several hundred thousand dollars.

A FOREST fire near Plymouth, Mass., destroyed over 1000 acres of young pine and oak timber.

THE Republicans were successful in the by-election in Providence, R. I.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the first issue of the New York *Tribune* was celebrated at the Metropolitan Opera House; addresses were made by W. H. McElroy, George Williams Curtis, Charles A. Dana, William McKinley, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew and R. G. Horr.

FOUR Italians, Carmelo Carria, aged twenty-six; Tony Long, aged twenty; Tony Jadiun, aged twenty-five, and Nicolo Marchese, aged twenty-three, were boating on Miller's River at Orange, Mass., when they went too near the rapids near the New Home Sewing Machine Company's works, and were swept over the dam and drowned.

THE steamship Anglia arrived at New York City with 153 survivors of the wrecked Utopia.

CORONER WAKEFIELD has received a letter from A. Meyhanes Mujiga, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, asking for all possible information regarding the Italian who was killed at the Morewood (Penn.) riot.

BARON FAVA, the recalled Italian Minister, sailed from New York for France by the steamship La Gascogne. In the morning before the steamship sailed he remained in his stateroom and would receive no visitors.

PATRICK BARRY, thirty-one years, old and Frank Brown, forty years old, were fatally scalded by the collapse of a hot-water tank at the Empire Oil Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMAS BAUMGARDNER, at one time the wealthiest citizen of Lancaster, Penn., has made an assignment. His liabilities are estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000; assets probably small.

THE Arcade, a T-shaped brick building, five stories high, the largest business block in Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over $250,000.

ANN LOCKWOOD, sixty-five, died at her home in North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., from injuries inflicted by her husband, Jesse Lockwood, seventy years of age, who was insane from the grip.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY MACKENZIE, the famous chess player, was found dead in bed at New York City. Heart trouble is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was a descendant of an old Scotch family, and was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, on March 22, 1851.

QUO WARRANTO proceedings have been begun by Judge Morris, the Democratic Gubernatorial claimant against Governor Bulkeley and Lieutenant-Governor Merwin before Judge Prentice at Hartford, Conn.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN head of cattle and three acres of sheds at the East Liberty (Penn.) Stock Yards were destroyed by fire. The cattle stampeded and rushed into the flames.

### South and West.

HAMPTON NELSON and Centry Butler, colored, were hanged at Sumter, S. C., on a double gallows, for the murder of Captain John Maxey, a well known planter, a few months ago.

WILLIAM BATES, who murdered Policeman Harper, was taken from the jail at Kenton, Ohio, by a mob of about fifty men and hanged. The mob gained entrance to the jail by breaking down the door.

GEORGE MADISON DRAKE, of Tennessee, has been appointed by the Postmaster-General chief clerk of the Foreign Mail Bureau of the Postoffice Department.

EX-GOVERNOR WATERMAN, of California, died a few days ago at San Diego, Cal., of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., on December 15, 1826.

WORD has reached Walla Walla, Washington, that Chief Homely of the Cuyuse Indians, dropped dead of heart disease at his camp on the Columbia River. Homely captured and beheaded "Withered Arm Egan," the Bannock chief, in 1878.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Richard Gilmour Roman Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, died at "Augustine," Pa. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 28, 1824.

GRANVILLE RICHARDS and his wife, of Cecil County, Md., were aroused by the presence of two men in their room. Mrs. Richards arose and was shot in the neck, and Mr. Richards on going to her rescue was shot twice in the stomach. Both were fatally injured.

THE four and six-year-old daughter and son of a cattleman named Johnson were chased into the river near Fonca, Indian Territory, by a cow and were drowned.

A FREIGHT train collided with a work train on the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad, between Tyron City and Melrose, N. C. Five colored train hands were killed and several others hurt.

FARMER HOLCOMB, of Leeuter, Washington, put some giant powder in his stove. The powder exploded, demolishing the house and setting fire to the ruins. Two daughters of Holcomb, aged fourteen and sixteen years respectively, were instantly killed, and Holcomb and his wife were fatally injured.

### Washington.

A NATIONAL association of inventors and makers of patented things was formed in Washington.

THE President appointed ex-Congressman Lorenzo Crounse, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of General Batcheller, resigned.

AN expansion joint in a fourteen-inch steam pipe in the main boiler house at the Washington Navy Yard blew out, seriously injuring Lieutenant Commander Pendleton of the navy and John C. Hardester, an engine tender.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR returned to Washington from his tour of inspection of the military posts in the South and West.

WAR Department officials say that splendid results are ensuing from the recent legislation in the interest of enlisted men. It is not only shown by the decrease in desertion, but by the spirit of content that seems to prevail throughout the service.

SECRETARY BLAINE called at the White House with Senor Zegarra, the retiring Peruvian Minister, who presented his letters of recall to the President. The usual farewell courtesies were exchanged.

THE President has appointed Alonzo Spencer, of New York, to be United States Consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Edwin A. Berry, of Florida, Consul at Santos, Brazil. The President appointed Charles F. A. Bielby, of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the World's Fair for Florida. W. J. Edbrooke, of Chicago, has been appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

GENERAL F. B. SPINOLA, member of the House of Representatives from the Tenth District of New York, died at Washington. He has been very ill since the adjournment of Congress. He was born at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New York, March 19, 1821.

THE President accepted the resignation of United States Treasurer Huston and Enos H. Nebeker, of Indiana, was appointed to succeed him.

THE War Department is taking steps to secure more ground in the vicinity of New York City for coast defences. Three mortar batteries, capable of throwing shells six miles, will be built as a further defence of the eastern entrance to New York harbor.

AN effort will soon be made by the United States Treasury Department to get in circulation a part of the mass of $21,000,000 in fractional silver and minor coins which is piled up in the Treasury Department.

THE formal order has been issued by Secretary Noble extending the civil service rules over a portion of the Indian service. It was decided at the last moment not to include the farmers in classification at present.

### Foreign.

THE Queen of England has appointed the Royal Labor Commission. Lord Hartington's name heads the list.

AN explosion occurred in the powder magazine adjoining the Sultan's palace in Zanzibar, Africa. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty injured.

THE Belgian Government has raised Antwerp to the rank of a first class port.

THE Liberals won a sweeping victory in Prince Edward Island. Four members resigned their seats in the Legislature to become candidates for the Dominion House of Commons. The elections to fill the vacancies resulted in the return of four opposition candidates. This defeats the Government and will compel them to either resign or dissolve and make a general appeal to the country.

GENERAL BIBER, who represented the State of Nevada at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Zurich for swindling.

JUAN RODERIGUES, an express clerk, and the driver of an express wagon, were shot dead by outlaws near Lerdo, Mexico, and the express wagon robbed.

THE Government of Chili has declared closed the ports of Chanaral, Taltal, Antofagasta, Ooopilla, Iquiqua, Calctabueno, Junin and Pisagua. All vessels attempting to trade with those ports are liable to confiscation.

# BLAINE ANSWERS RUDINI.

## The Secretary of State's Reply to the Italian Government.

## The Rights of Foreign Residents Fully Set Forth.

The second chapter of the diplomatic correspondence relating to the dispute between this Government and the Kingdom of Italy, arising out of the lynching at New Orleans, has been made public by the State Department at Washington. It consists of Premier Rudini's reply to Secretary Blaine's first letter, and of Secretary Blaine's reply to Italy's second demand.

The Secretary's reply, which was the subject of the conference between the President, the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary Moore was furnished the Marquis Imperali, in charge of the Italian Legation, who immediately sent it by cable to Rome.

The salient points of Secretary Blaine's letter, in which he quotes the Marquis Imperiali's last note of April 24, are as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1891.
*The Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affairs*

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second telegram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote: "The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

This Government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand, and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

"ROME, March 24, 1891.—Italian Minister, Washington, D. C.: Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American Magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. *Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable.* I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken, I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of His Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice.

"RUDINI."

The words underscored are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this Government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian Government.

You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2, in these words:

"Meanwhile His Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1, he will discover that I did not "recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States Government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply: "The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects *who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 26, 1871.*"

The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "the wronged by a violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated.

Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations on the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian Government. As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion the President recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was Secretary of State under President Fillmore.

In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish Consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which in the aggregate were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition.

Provision is made in the Revised Civil Code of Louisiana (Articles 2314, 2316 and 2324) for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may plead.

The Government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this Government and due to the Government of Italy to point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice.

As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans, the President directed the Attorney-General to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the Federal laws in the Federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States, the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our territory.

The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen. Foreign residents are not made a favored class.

It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government, or of its officers, but of an individual, or of a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautions as to amount to connivance.

If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeable to our treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

# FIFTY REBELS SLAIN.

### The British Slaughter the Retreating Manipuris.

A dispatch from Rangoon, Burmah, says that Captain Presgrave, who was reported to have reinforced Lieutenant Grant at Fort Thobal, has met and defeated a force of 300 Manipuris. Captain Presgrave's mounted infantry detachment pursued the Manipuris after their repulse and killed fifty of them. There was no loss of life on the British side.

# LATER NEWS.

JOSEPH ZUCKERMAN, a well-known and wealthy New York broker, committed suicide beside the grave of his daughter Rosa in Salem Fields Cemetery, Long Island.

EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN, of the Dover (N. H.) Shoe Company, on complaint of Adolph Meyers & Company, of Boston, was arrested, charged with embezzling stock of the company to the amount of $50,000.

THE spotted fever is spreading rapidly at Mesquite, Texas. There have been four more deaths from the disease.

MRS. MARY FRANCES HALFORD, the wife of Elijah W. Halford, Private Secretary to the President, died at her home, the Elsmere, of chronic bronchitis. She had been an invalid for many years.

THE following representatives were named as the Congressional Committee to attend the funeral of General Spinola in New York: Messrs. Cummings, Tracy and Ketcham, of New York; Springer, of Illinois; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Tucker, of Virginia.

A FIRE which resulted in the loss of five lives occurred at a house in High Road, Knightsbridge, England.

A TELEGRAM from Chili states that 3000 of President Balmaceda's adherents have been vanquished by the insurgents, with heavy losses, at Copiapo.

JUDGE GEORGE L. INGRAHAM, of the Superior Court, was nominated by Governor Hill, of New York, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, made by the death of Judge Brady; ex-Judge Gildersleeve will be named to succeed Judge Ingraham.

A TERRIBLE explosion of gas and firedamp occurred at No. 10 Colliery, a few miles east of Tamaqua, Penn., by which one man was killed, two fatally and five seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a naked lamp.

FIRE in New York City destroyed the six-story Ross Building, causing a loss of over $200,000.

WINNEK'S INVESTMENT COMPANY, of Kansas City, Mo., has made an assignment. Its President was a financial meteor. Liabilities over $1,000,000.

THREE men were killed and two seriously injured in an accident on the Maryland Central Railroad near Fallston, Md.

MICHAEL FOSZ, ex-Treasurer of Shelby County, Ind., has been indicted for embezzling $13,000 of the county funds.

THE 4½ per cent. bonds redeemed by the United States Treasury make a total to date of $15,434,833.

REV. JAMES MCMAHON, of St. Andrew's Church, New York City, has given New York and Long Branch property worth nearly $500,000 to the Catholic University at Washington.

THE influenza is spreading in Lincolnshire, England. Medical men state that the disease prevails to an extent hitherto unparalleled in that part of the country.

THE revenue last year of New Foundland was $1,470,000, the largest sum ever received. The expenditure in excess of the revenue was $155,000. The public debt is $4,130,000.

# A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

### The South's Products and Resources to be Exhibited at Raleigh, N. C.

The fourteen Southern States, and New Mexico and Arizona, have joined in establishing in the city of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, a Permanent Exhibit of their products and resources. This effort is made under the direction of the several State governments. The location is an admirable one. The two principal railroad systems of the South pass through Raleigh. The Richmond & Danville has a traffic combination with the Pennsylvania Railroad; and the Seaboard Air Line has connected with it the Old Dominion Line and the Bay Line of steamships, making direct routes of travel between Raleigh and the Northern cities.

The Permanent Exhibit opens May 15th, 1891. From the 1st of October to the 1st of December, 1891, a great Southern Exposition will be held. The Southern people fully understand that their section is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits, vegetables and all agricultural crops; and that the Northern States are the manufacturing section of the Union. Therefore, Northern manufacturers and dealers in machinery and manufactured goods are invited to join with the Southern and show at the Southern Exposition the latest labor saving devices of every description.

Another feature will be an exhibit showing the advancement of the colored race, managed entirely by themselves. Each Southern State will have its special colored commissioner who will preside over and have the control of the exhibit from his State. This exhibit will in itself draw thousands of people from all over the land, to learn of the progress made by this people who, less than a generation ago, were in slavery.

Hon. John T. Patrick, the leader in industrial progress in the Southern States, has been made Secretary, and has already established his headquarters at Raleigh, N. C. His efforts for the past ten years, to bring about friendly business relations between the North and South, especially fit him for this work. He was unanimously elected to the position by a convention of more than six hundred delegates appointed by the Governors of the several Southern States, and Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of all large Southern cities.

Mr. Patrick is not only Secretary of the Southern Exposition, but is Commissioner of the Department of Information of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau. It is his special duty to furnish information about Southern subjects. This is done through a system of co-operation that has be inaugurated between Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Immigration Bureaus all over the Southern States. The way it is done is certainly a very systematic arrangement. Any one desiring information should write to Mr. Patrick, at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Patrick has the letter printed and sent to the various cities and towns, and the inquirer receives directly and authentically the information desired. This is all done without any cost to the inquirer; as the Southern States have joined in sustaining this organization.

The Bureau is managed by an Executive Committee composed of one member from each State, who is elected by the delegates from his State appointed by the Governor. The General Manager is General F. B. Chilton, of Texas. The Permanent Exhibit and the Southern Exposition are under the management of this organization.

# FIVE OF THEM DROWNED.

### A Skiff With Twelve Men in It Capsized at St. Louis.

A skiff in which twelve young men were crossing the river at St. Louis, Mo., was driven into an eddy below the Pittsburg dike and capsized. Five of the men were drowned and the others escaped only by desperate exertion. Those who were drowned were John Bourg, Jr., John McMahon, Adam Brush, Jack O'Connor and Robert Guion.

The skiff darted away so rapidly that none of them could catch it, and it was a desperate undertaking to swim out of the eddy to the shore. Tony Bardal, when nearly exhausted, caught a floating log and clung to it until he was rescued by the tug Mulligan. In the boat was the pet dog of John Bourg and she had swam nearly to the bank when she turned and saw her master struggling in the water. She immediately swam back to him and he clasped his arms about her neck and both went down together. None of the bodies has yet been recovered.

# RUDINI'S OPINION.

### What the Italian Premier Thinks of Secretary Blaine's Letter.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies at Rome, the Marquis di Rudini was questioned in regard to Mr. Blaine's answer to the last communication that the United States Secretary of State had received from the Italian Premier on the subject of the New Orleans lynchings. The Marquis said that Italy could not admit the irresponsibility of the United States in regard to the acts of the single States of the Union. This was a question which interested every other civilized Government as well as Italy.

In conclusion, he said that he did not fear political difficulties between Italy and the United States, but it was a matter of regret that so highly civilized a country as the United States should not fulfill the duties of justice and morality. This last remark was greeted with much applause.

### Transactions at the Stamp Exchange.

In Paris there is a stamp exchange where transactions are carried on from 2 to 7 o'clock of every Thursday and Sunday. It is the Champs Elysees, under the chestnut trees at the corner of the Avenue Marigny and the Avenue Gabriel, just behind the Guignols and in front of an aristocratic mansion inhabited by one of the Rothschilds. By 3 o'clock the exchange is in full go, and all ages and all conditions of society are represented. There is very little trading carried on at this petite bourse, most of the transactions being buying and selling. Men and boys, wearing sachels slung by a strap over their shoulder, and in which postage stamps are piled like coins in the scrips of cashiers, shout what they have to sell, their albums are looked through, philatelistic papers read, discussions held and bartering takes place amid lively vociferations. "I have sixty blue Kopecks," "Who wants any 1872 Uruguays?" "I will take 1873 Ceylons at thirty centimes." "I will sell 1862 Turks, paper peelings." "Who'll take 1866 Perus at forty centimes?" "I want 1849 presidents." "I have an emperor with laurel and an emperor without laurel." "How much for Columbians?" "Who wants Cape of Good Hopes?" "Here are 1500 for twenty-five centimes," a fellow cries. "Show them," others shout, and then it is his turn to detail the merchandise. Packets of ordinary stamps are usually sold without being opened, but sometimes the buyer unseals the envelope, then cries: "Thief! blackguard! old cheat!" and the crowd laughs heartily.—*Chicago Herald.*

### Greenland Ice Sailing.

Dr. Nansen, the intrepid explorer, in his account of his adventurous journey across Greenland, tells how his party carried all their stores on two light sledges drawn by hand. Each sledge with its load weighed about 200 pounds.

On the inland ice, when the wind was favorable, they could, by rigging up sails for the sledges out of the wall-pieces and roofs of their tents, get their loads transported without labor and sometimes with great swiftness.

The explorer speaks with much enthusiasm of the Norwegian "skis," which he wore on all his snow journeys.

The "ski" is a wooden footgear eight feet long, three and three-fourth inches wide at its broadest part, curving upward toward the front. The "skilober" puts his toes into a leather receptacle like the fore part of a boot, and buckles a strap round the back of the heel, allowing the heel to rise freely.

With a pair of "skis" he can skid over moderately firm snow at the speed of seven, eight or nine miles an hour on level ground, and fears not to rush down steep hills with amazing swiftness or to perform amazing leaps.—*New York Journal.*

### Telling the Age of Horned Cattle.

G. L. Hamillon, of South Bend, Ind., who is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle, in conversation with a *Star-Sayings* reporter said: "The ages of horned cattle may generally be known by the rings on the horn till their tenth year, but after that time they give no indication of age further than that the animal has passed its tenth year. The first ring appears on the horn after the animal is two years old—soon after, as a general rule, though sometime before that age.

During the third year the ring gradually increases, and at three years of age it is completely formed. The second ring appears during the fourth year, and at the end of the fifth year it is complete. After this period an additional ring is formed each year. This rule is sufficiently plain, and even a young farmer needs but little practice to enable him to read a cow's age on her horns. The cow with three rings is six years old, with four rings she is seven years old. No new ring are formed after the tenth year, the deeper rings, however, and the worn appearance of the horns are pretty sure indication of old age."—*St. Louis Star Sayings.*

### The Moon Flower.

Arnold Brinkworth, who owns, perhaps, the finest private botanical collection in the country, and whose greenhouses near Mount Sterling, Ky., are filled with the rarest and most delicate plants of all nations, is exhibiting with much pride a specimen of the fleur de lune, the existence of which has often been doubted, but which was sent Mr. Brinkworth a few months ago by a friend residing near Obydos, Brazil. It was obtained for him from an Indian, who found it growing in a swamp in the depths of the Amazonian forests, and is the only specimen which has ever reached this country alive. Those who have been favored by a glimpse of the curiosity say it is a delicate, tenacious vine, covered with small, glossy leaves of a bright and very tender green, climbing to a height of four or five feet, bearing here and there a milk-white blossom of a disk-like shape.

When the moon is at its first quarter a distinct shadow or stain of a deep yellow, which seems rather in than out of the flower, and corresponding to the shape of the moon, makes its appearance on this disk, and grows as the planet does, until, when at its full size, the yellow stain covers the entire flower. As the moon begins to wane again this retreats in the same ratio, and finally disappears altogether, to return once more as the new moon is seen to come back.

When the planet sets the flower closes, and does not unfold until the moon rises on the following night. It pursues this course month after month, whether placed in the open air or kept in a hothouse, though under the latter circumstances the yellow tint is much paler and more undecided, while the white surface takes on a dingy, unhealthy tinge. The plant subsists almost entirely on air, its roots being barely covered with a little moist gravel. — *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

### Florida Phosphate Beds.

"The phosphate beds of Florida have since their discovery about one year ago given employment to thirty-two millions of capital. And," continued Commissioner R. Turnbull, a guest of the Palmer House from that State, "many more millions will be invested there before the close of the present year. Moreover, good, substantial returns are being had on the money. Phosphate mining is not like gold and silver mining—you don't have to spend thousands of dollars before you learn where there is anything in the ground worth digging for. The phosphate lies in flat beds, the top of which is only a few feet under ground, and one man can in a short time figure pretty close to the actual amount of phosphate obtainable from any particular plot of ground. So that an investor can put in his money and be sure of getting it and something beside back. That is the kind of a State Florida is."—*Chicago Post.*

### The Poor Flower Makers.

Flower making is one of the starving industries of New York City. It takes from two to six years to learn the business. Roses, leaves, violets and clusters like lilacs are the popular branches and all are paid by the piece. The first year the learner averages $1 a week; the second year $2.50; the third $3; the fourth $4, and after that eighty cents a day is considered fair pay, for the reason that first class work is not abundant, the buyers preferring imported flowers for the same money to the home product. Strong chemicals are used in the work and have a deleterious influence on the health of the girls. These rose-makers and foliage-branchers are very nice girls as a class. Taste is required in the work, which has a refining influence on those called upon to exert it.—*New York World.*

There are 3985 paper mills in the world.

There are people using Dobbins's Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use in 1865. Would this be the case were it not the purest and most economical soap made? Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations. *Dobbins's.*

A MILLION oranges were used in constructing a pavilion at the California fair.

**Spring Medicine**

Is so important that great care should be used to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its superior merit by its many remarkable cures, and the fact that

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact

**The Standard Spring Medicine**

Is now generally admitted to be Hood's Sarsaparilla. It speedily cures all blood diseases and imparts such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "I seem to be made anew." Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

**Proclaim the Victory**

Remember last winter's siege. Recall how trying to health were the frequent changes of the weather. What was it that helped you win the fight with disease, warded off pneumonia and possibly consumption? Did you give due credit to SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? Did you proclaim the victory? Have you recommended this wonderful ally of health to your friends? And what will you do this winter? Use Scott's Emulsion as a preventive this time. It will fortify the system against *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION. Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} *Notary Public.*
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CALIFORNIA'S gold production last year was $30,000,000.

**Light Hearts and Plenty Money.**
I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have $24.25 clear money. I am charmed with the business. I bought my Plater from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for $5, and feel confident if people knew how cheap they could get a Plater, and how much money they could make, we would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewelry there is to plate, and if persons now idle would get a Plater, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money.

**The Mother's Delight.**
A remedy that will cure croup in a few moments, prevents pneumonia and diphtheria like Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. No opium. Sold by druggists or mailed for 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

**SYRUP of FIGS**

**ONE ENJOYS**
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

*CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.*
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**"August Flower"**

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The